

The Honorable James L. Robart

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

NWDC RESISTANCE and COALITION OF  
ANTI-RACIST WHITES,

Plaintiffs,

v.

IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS  
ENFORCEMENT, et al.,

Defendants.

No. 3:18-cv-05860-JLR

**DEFENDANTS'  
MOTIONS IN LIMINE**

Noted: January 5, 2024

This matter is scheduled for a trial/permanent injunction hearing on January 29, 2024. In advance of the trial, this Court should exclude or limit three categories of proposed evidence, testimony, argument, allegations, and unpled claims that Defendants anticipate Plaintiffs the Coalition of Anti-Racist Whites and La Resistencia will seek to introduce:

- (1) Plaintiffs' reliance on unidentified individuals in support of their allegations of chilled membership or targeting, such as the allegations made in Dkt. 164 ¶¶ 5-10, 12, 14, 15.
- (2) Unpled claims regarding detention conditions at the Northwest ICE Processing Center, including hunger-strike policies, use of solitary confinement, access to communication devices, and interactions with guards employed by The GEO Group, Inc.
- (3) Allegations or claims against non-parties, including The GEO Group, Inc.; the Executive Office of Immigration Review; and U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

1       **1. Plaintiffs should not be allowed to base their claims on unidentified individuals**  
 2       **about whom they withdrew allegations and representations made to this Court or**  
 3       **otherwise refused discovery.**

4       Anti-Racist Whites and La Resistencia should be precluded from relying on unidentified  
 5 individuals for their pattern-and-practice claims.<sup>1</sup> The organizations should be limited to the  
 6 specific individuals and instances of targeting identified in their discovery responses. In particular,  
 7 they should not be allowed to rely on unidentified individuals about whom they withdrew  
 8 allegations and representations to this Court or otherwise refused discovery. Their proposed have-  
 9 your-cake-and-eat-it-too approach is disallowed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: “If a  
 10 party fails to provide information or identify a witness as required by Rule 26(a) or (e), the party  
 11 is not allowed to use that information or witness to supply evidence on a motion, at a hearing, or  
 12 at a trial, unless the failure was substantially justified or is harmless.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1);  
 13 *Yetti by Molly, Ltd. v. Deckers Outdoor Corp.*, 259 F.3d 1101, 1105-06 (9th Cir. 2001). Here, there  
 14 can be no claim that Plaintiffs’ failure to provide information regarding unidentified individuals  
 15 was substantially justified or harmless where it was the result of years-long discussions between  
 16 the parties.

17       ***Unidentified people with allegedly chilled participation.*** To understand the basis of the  
 18 organizations’ alleged pattern-and-practice claims and alleged organizational standing that the  
 19 organizations argued in opposing Defendants’ motion to dismiss, *see* Dkts. 56 & 46, Defendants

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20       <sup>1</sup> As further explained in the pending summary-judgment briefing, the organizations should be held  
 21 to their repeated representations that their claims are based on an alleged nationwide policy or pattern and  
 22 practice. *See* Dkt. 175 at 8-9. Perhaps because the organizations cannot demonstrate an ongoing pattern and  
 23 practice, they have asked the Court to reimagine their claims, arguing that they can stand based on alleged  
 24 targeting of non-party Maru Mora-Villalpando alone. *See* Dkt. 174 at 1, 12-13. However, the organizations  
 should be judicially estopped from this eleventh-hour change in position. *See Hartford Fire Ins. Co. v. Leahy*, 774 F. Supp. 2d 1104, 1114-15 (W.D. Wash. 2011). If the organizations are not judicially estopped  
 from asserting claims that stand on alleged selective enforcement concerning Mora-Villalpando, rather than  
 an alleged unconstitutional pattern a practice, then dismissal is warranted for reasons previously raised with  
 the Court. *See* Dkts. 41, 87; *see also* Dkt. 175 at 8-9.

sought discovery on these issues. *See* Dkt. 162 ¶ 7, Exs. F & G. In June 2020, Defendants asked the organizations to identify all the alleged instances of selective enforcement that formed the basis for the operative complaint. *See id.* Defendants asked the organizations to substantiate their claimed organizational injury due to alleged diversion of resources and chilled participation. *See id.*

For years, after serving discovery requests in 2020, Defendants sought, and Plaintiffs refused to provide, basic information about the individuals whom they alleged ICE targeted—information necessary for ICE to defend itself against these claims. In refusing, the organizations cited a “First Amendment associational privilege,” which they contended meant that they did not need to disclose information about allegedly chilled membership that they claimed as an injury, or the alleged instances of selective enforcement that they claimed resulted in the alleged membership chill, even though the organizations initiated this lawsuit. *See id.* Because Defendants were entitled to discover the alleged factual basis for the organizations’ injury—i.e., the alleged instances of selective enforcement that allegedly resulted in reduced participation—Defendants told Plaintiffs that they would seek Court resolution if they continued to refuse to respond. *See* Dkt. 162, Exs. I & H.<sup>2</sup>

In an attempt to reach a discovery compromise without motions practice, Defendants went to great lengths to try to accommodate Plaintiffs’ stated concerns about unidentified individuals.

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<sup>2</sup> Though not at issue in this motion *in limine*, the discovery Defendants sought is plainly relevant. Discovery has shown that there are any number of reasons why a person may reduce participation, such as childcare challenges, transportation issues, being out of town, focusing on one’s family, or the COVID-19 pandemic. *See, e.g.,* Fairchild Decl, Exs. I-K. Moreover, discovery has raised the question whether participation increased in response to the previous administration’s immigration policies. Any of this undermines Plaintiffs’ claimed injury. Defendants are entitled to ask if participation has in fact reduced because of perceptions of selective enforcement versus any other reason. *Cf. Friends of the Earth v. Sanderson Farms, Inc.*, 992 F.3d 939, 945 (9th Cir. 2021) (organization failed to substantiate standing allegations).

1 For example, Defendants offered to re-write the protective order to provide additional protections  
2 to third parties. Among the provisions Defendants proposed was language providing:

3 [A] Receiving Party may use [Attorney's Eyes Only (AEO)] or Confidential  
4 Information only in connection with prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle  
5 this Action. The AEO or Confidential Information shall not be used by the  
6 Receiving Party for any purpose outside of this Action. No one subject to this  
Protective Order shall use Confidential Information obtained in this Action to  
retaliate against, intimidate, discriminate against, or harass any individual in any  
manner.

7 Fairchild Decl. Exs. A & B. Defendants also offered to use redactions and anonymizers in court  
8 filings and to keep the identities of individuals Plaintiffs claimed were allegedly targeted or chilled  
9 as Attorney's Eyes Only, meaning they would be shared only with ICE counsel and not with ICE  
10 Enforcement and Removal Operations personnel. Fairchild Decl. Exs. A-C.

11 Ultimately, Plaintiffs still refused and instead represented that they would be  
12 "withdrawing" certain allegations and representations about unidentified individuals that the  
13 organizations previously made to the Court in motions practice. Plaintiffs further told Defendants  
14 that they would clarify in their discovery responses that the organizations base their pattern-and-  
15 practice claims only on instances of selective enforcement of certain individuals whom Plaintiffs  
16 would identify in a supplemental discovery response. Fairchild Decl. Ex. D.

17 In July 2023, after almost five years of litigation, Plaintiffs finally identified all the alleged  
18 instances of nationwide targeting on which their claims were based. There were approximately  
19 two dozen. *See* Dkt. 162, Ex. F at 6-14, Ex. G at 6-14 (second supplemental responses to  
20 interrogatory 2). La Resistencia also affirmed in its verified interrogatory response: "The only  
21 members of La Resistencia on which Plaintiffs base their claims are Mora-Villalpando, Martinez  
22 Garcia, Tunkara, and Morales Mata. La Resistencia does not base its claim on any undisclosed  
23 individuals affiliated with La Resistencia, and it has not limited its answers to this interrogatory  
24

1 based on the First Amendment privilege.” Dkt. 162, Ex. G at 4 (second supplemental response to  
2 interrogatory 1).

3       Weeks later, the organizations sought assurances that, in the organizations’ Rule 30(b)(6)  
4 depositions, Defendants would not ask about unidentified individuals that Plaintiffs referenced in  
5 their operative complaint and in declarations filed with the Court. Defendants agreed that, if  
6 Plaintiffs filed a notice with the Court indicating that they were withdrawing allegations and  
7 previous representations from the case, then Defendants would not ask about these issues. Fairchild  
8 Decl. Ex. E.<sup>3</sup> Having secured that agreement, the organizations filed a notice with the Court  
9 indicating that they were withdrawing their allegations and parts of declarations concerning  
10 unidentified individuals. *See* Dkt. 144. During the depositions and in the months that followed,  
11 Plaintiffs represented to Defendants that they were not claiming a general reduction in membership  
12 participation. Accordingly, Defendants did not ask the 30(b)(6) deponents about unidentified  
13 individuals or a general reduction in membership participation. *See* Fairchild Decl. ¶ 6.

14       Despite these representations to the Court and Defendants, Defendants anticipate that  
15 Plaintiffs will continue to rely on unidentified individuals at trial because Mora-Villalpando’s  
16 November 2023 declaration does just that. Dkt. 164. She states, for example, “Undocumented  
17 people and other individuals who share La Resistencia’s views have been and remain afraid of  
18 being associated with La Resistencia because of ICE’s practice of targeting activists.” Dkt. 164  
19 ¶ 5. Despite the reference to plural “people” and “individuals,” Mora-Villalpando names only one  
20 person, Mr. Mata. *Id.* She adds that she has “heard of other instances of retaliation that chilled  
21 participation in our organizations,” but she names none. *Id.* ¶ 8. And she states that unidentified  
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23 <sup>3</sup> Defendants also agreed that they would not video record depositions so that non-parties would not feel  
24 intimidated. *Id.*

1 “people” are “chill[ed] ... from coming forward.” *Id.* ¶ 10. These are exactly the sort of allegations  
2 Plaintiffs represented they would not put at issue and refused to allow discovery. But during the  
3 parties’ meet and confer, counsel for Plaintiffs confirmed that Mora-Villalpando intends not to  
4 limit her testimony and intends to testify consistent with her November 2023 declaration.

5 Here, if Plaintiffs wanted to argue at trial that “people” and “individuals” are chilled from  
6 participating in the organizations’ activities because of alleged targeting, Defendants had a right  
7 to explore those allegations before trial. For example, Mr. Mata—the only person Plaintiffs claim  
8 was a member who left La Resistencia due to alleged targeting—testified that he was not  
9 participating in La Resistencia activities both because of fear and because he wanted to spend more  
10 time with his family. Fairchild Decl. Ex. F at 52:13-53:18. Likewise, a member of Anti-Racist  
11 Whites noted that she chose not to participate in the organizations’ protests for personal reasons.  
12 See Fairchild Decl. Ex. I. These examples demonstrate that there may be myriad reasons why a  
13 person chooses not to participate in the organizations’ work—and Plaintiffs blocked Defendants  
14 from exploring those reasons before trial. Because Plaintiffs limited Defendants’ discovery into  
15 any allegedly chilled individual beyond Mr. Mata, Plaintiffs should be similarly limited at trial.  
16 Even if Plaintiffs propose disclosing these names at the last minute after previously blocking  
17 discovery into them, under Rule 37 any evidence and argument related to chilled participation  
18 should be limited to what Plaintiffs allowed Defendants to explore in discovery.

19 ***Undisclosed instances of alleged targeting.*** Evidence and argument regarding alleged  
20 targeting should similarly be limited to the individuals Plaintiffs disclosed in discovery. In  
21 discovery, Plaintiffs represented in a verified interrogatory response that, in their view,  
22 “Defendants have targeted ... for retaliatory, selective enforcement of immigration laws”  
23 approximately two dozen people:  
24

1 Maru Mora-Villalpando; Daniela Vargas; multiple members of Migrant Justice  
 2 (including, but not limited to Jose Enrique Balcazar Sanchez and Zully Victoria  
 3 Palacios Rodriguez); multiple members of New Sanctuary Coalition (including, but  
 4 not limited to, Ravi Ragbir, Jean Montrevil, and Kaji Dousa); Baltazar “Rosas”  
 5 Aburto Guterrez; Eliseo Jurado; Amer Othman Adi; Alejandra Pablos; Sergio  
 6 Salazar; Emilio Gutierrez-Soto; Jesus Alberto Lopez Gutierrez; Francisco Javier  
 7 Silva; Hilda Veronica Ramirez Mendez; Jose Montelongo Morales; Delmer Joel  
 8 Ramirez Palma; David Martinez Garcia; Claudia Rueda; Jose Omar Bello Reyes;  
 9 Saja Tunkara, Melesio Morales Mata, and the individuals listed in the publicly  
 10 available Immigrant Rights Voices database jointly maintained by the NYU  
 11 Immigrant Rights Clinic and the New Sanctuary Coalition (available at  
 12 <https://www.immigrantrightsvoices.org/#/>)

13 Dkt. 162, Ex. G at 4 (second supplemental response to interrogatory 1). In Mora-Villalpando’s  
 14 recently filed declaration, however, she purports to add additional allegations of targeting by staff  
 15 employed by The GEO Group, Inc., at the Northwest ICE Processing Center (NWIPC) against  
 16 people engaging in hunger strikes and a person who filed a complaint. *See* Dkt. 164 ¶¶ 14-15.  
 17 These allegations should be excluded both because they were not disclosed in discovery and  
 18 because, as further set forth below, they present a new type of claim against an entity not party to  
 19 this case.

20 **2. The trial should exclude an unpled claim arising from detention conditions at**  
 21 **the NWIPC.**

22 Trial should be limited to the case before the Court. *See Hicks v. Ass’n of Apartment*  
 23 *Owners of Makaha Valley Plantation*, 2016 WL 3856134, at \*1 (D. Haw. 2016) (excluding from  
 24 trial “any testimony, evidence, or argument, as to unpled claims”). Plaintiffs brought this case to  
 challenge ICE’s alleged “practice ... to systematically surveil, detain, and deport immigrant  
 activists who speak out about immigration policies and practices.” Dkt. 13 at 1. To end this alleged  
 practice, Plaintiffs ask the Court to “[e]nter a permanent injunction restraining Defendants from  
 selectively enforcing the immigrant law against any individual—including, without limitation,  
 through investigation, surveillance, detention, deportation, or any other adverse employment  
 action.” *Id.* at 20-21. Perhaps because Plaintiffs cannot show an ongoing nationwide pattern and



1 practice of selective enforcement of civil immigration law based on speech, especially following  
 2 the 2021 *Guidelines for the Enforcement of Civil Immigration Law*, or perhaps because the  
 3 Supreme Court foreclosed their claims in *Garland v. Aleman Gonzalez*, 596 U.S. 543 (2022),<sup>4</sup>  
 4 Plaintiffs try to recast their claims for trial. Now, their allegations center on conditions of detention  
 5 at the NWIPC in Tacoma. A case challenging detention conditions at the NWIPC is a  
 6 fundamentally different case from the one Plaintiffs brought.

7 This Court should not allow this shift to a different case for two reasons. *First*, the NWIPC  
 8 is a private detention center owned and operated by a private company, The GEO Group, Inc.  
 9 (GEO), not by ICE. Declaration of Geoffrey White ¶ 3. GEO is an independent contractor that  
 10 provides the facility, management, personnel, and services for 24-hour supervision of immigrant  
 11 detainees in ICE custody at the NWIPC. *Id.* GEO personnel are not employed by ICE, and all  
 12 guards at the NWIPC are GEO personnel. *Id.*

13 Although GEO is not a party to this case, Plaintiffs’ unpled, newly raised allegations are  
 14 against GEO, not ICE. For example, Mora-Villalpando claims that an NWIPC guard “taunted” an  
 15 unidentified detainee as a form of retaliation.<sup>5</sup> Dkt. 164 ¶ 15. She also believes that detainees’ calls  
 16 are blocked to interfere with La Resistencia’s efforts to organize hunger strikes. *Id.* ¶ 14. GEO  
 17 manages detainee access to emails, phone calls, and video calls. White Decl. ¶ 12. David Martinez  
 18 Garcia also complains about conduct by guards at the NWIPC. *See* Dkt. 106 ¶¶ 5-6. If Plaintiffs  
 19 want to claim that GEO staff are acting illegally, then GEO has a right to defend the accusations  
 20 in a properly pled case against GEO. As a private company, GEO also has its own private counsel  
 21 who should be allowed to represent the company’s interests in claims that its employees are

22  
 23 <sup>4</sup> This argument is addressed in Defendants’ summary-judgment briefing. *See* Dkts. 161 at 11-13 (motion);  
 175 at 3-7 (reply).

24 <sup>5</sup> Detainees are free to submit grievances regarding GEO employee conduct. White Decl. ¶¶ 7, 9.



1 breaking the law. GEO is regularly named as a party in detention-conditions cases and appears  
 2 with its own counsel. *See, e.g., Avendano v. Bostock*, No. 2:20-cv-700 (W.D. Wash.) (naming the  
 3 GEO Warden, who appeared with private counsel).

4 Indeed, it would offend basic concepts of due process if the Court were to enter an  
 5 injunction mandating that GEO take or not take certain actions, or issue a declaration that GEO is  
 6 acting unlawfully, without GEO's participation in the proceeding. The Federal Rules of Civil  
 7 Procedure do not allow courts to enjoin non-parties. *Swanberg v. Tro*, 2016 WL 406342, at \*3 (D.  
 8 Or. 2016) (explaining the limitations of Rule 65(d) and noting that the Rule "does not empower  
 9 the Court to enjoin a nonparty"). GEO should be allowed to respond to the allegations of  
 10 misconduct by GEO employees.

11 *Second*, the newly raised allegations present an entirely different claim than those pled in  
 12 the operative complaint, and their inclusion at trial would prejudice Defendants. *AK Futures, LLC*  
 13 *v. LCF Labs, Inc.*, 2023 WL 4155388, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. 2023) (holding that it would be prejudicial  
 14 to allow evidence of unpled claims). The November 2023 declaration by Mora-Villalpando focuses  
 15 on: (1) people engaging in hunger strikes at the NWIPC, (2) actions allegedly taken by NWIPC  
 16 guards employed by GEO, and (3) GEO's management of detainee access to telephones at the  
 17 NWIPC. Dkt. 164 ¶¶ 6, 7, 9, 14, 15. All of these allegations should be excluded. None is a selective  
 18 enforcement action taken by ICE, which is all the operative complaints challenges. *See* Dkt. 13.  
 19 GEO personnel, who manage and own the NWIPC, cannot even take enforcement actions—they  
 20 cannot make decisions to detain or deport activists who speak out about immigration policies and  
 21 practices, the allegedly illegal conduct Plaintiffs challenge in this lawsuit. *See id.* at 1.

22 Allowing these allegations about the NWIPC would also prejudice Defendants because the  
 23 unpled claims were never explored in discovery. There was no discovery specific to the NWIPC:  
 24 no discovery into the practices and procedures for hunger strikes, no discovery into complaints

1 against GEO guards, and no discovery into GEO's management of detainee access to telephones.  
 2 Because there was no discovery into these unpled allegations, it is unclear whether Plaintiffs  
 3 believe that the formalized standards that ICE and GEO follow for people engaging in hunger  
 4 strikes are unconstitutional, or that they are applied unconstitutionally to certain detainees.<sup>6</sup> If  
 5 forced to litigate hunger-strike policies at trial, the parties would be exploring the issues for the  
 6 first time then.

7 It is not even clear what cause of action Plaintiffs purport to bring to challenge ICE's  
 8 hunger-strike policies or GEO's treatment of detainees at the NWIPC. Whatever it is, it is not  
 9 raised in the operative complaint, so Defendants never had the opportunity to move to dismiss it  
 10 based on sovereign immunity, the discretionary function exemption, failure to state a claim, or any  
 11 other potentially applicable defense or privilege. Allowing the unpled—and therefore undeveloped  
 12 and unchallenged—claim(s) at trial would severely prejudice Defendants.

### 13 **3. The trial should be limited to claims against and allegations about ICE.**

14 In the operative complaint, Plaintiffs bring claims ICE, its Director, and the Secretary of  
 15 Homeland Security. Dkt. 13 ¶¶ 6-8. The complaint is clear that “[t]his lawsuit challenges the  
 16 practice of Defendant Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (‘ICE’) to systematically surveil,  
 17 detain, and deport immigrant activists who speak out about immigration policies and practices.”  
 18 *Id.* at 1. The complaint does not allege any specific instances of misconduct by the Department of  
 19 Homeland Security (DHS); Defendants presume the Secretary was named because of DHS's role  
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21 <sup>6</sup> ICE's national standards, the Performance-Based National Detention Standards 2011 (PBNDS), which  
 22 govern the operation of the NWIPC and other detention facilities, prescribe the steps that ICE and GEO  
 23 must follow in response to a hunger strike. White Decl. ¶ 13. Those standards state that, “when medically  
 24 advisable and taking into consideration the detainee's mental health needs,” “[m]edical personnel shall  
 monitor the detainee in a single-occupancy observation room.” PBNDS 4.2, *available at*  
<https://www.ice.gov/doclib/detention-standards/2011/4-2.pdf>. Once a detainee meets the definition for  
 being on a hunger strike, they are admitted to the medical housing unit for monitoring. White Decl. ¶ 16.

1 in implementing guidance for ICE. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. 13 ¶ 101 (describing the Secretary of Homeland  
 2 Security's 2017 memorandum *Enforcement of the Immigration Laws to Serve the National*  
 3 *Interest*).

4 The complaint alleges no claims against GEO, the Executive Office of Immigration Review  
 5 (EOIR), or U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). However, it appears that in some instances,  
 6 the alleged targeting that Plaintiffs challenge was done not by ICE but rather by GEO, EOIR, or  
 7 CBP. Because these entities are not parties, any allegations or claims against them should be  
 8 excluded from trial, and the evidence should be limited to conduct by ICE (or, to the extent  
 9 Plaintiffs allege any, the Department of Homeland Security).

10 **GEO.** As described above, Defendants anticipate that Plaintiffs will seek to introduce  
 11 testimony and other evidence regarding what they view as unlawful conduct by GEO guards at the  
 12 NWIPC. For example, Anti-Racist Whites testified that corrections officers at the NWIPC  
 13 allegedly "threatened" a detainee with solitary confinement because he was engaging in a hunger  
 14 strike. Fairchild Decl. Ex. G at 158:19-159:10. The organization further testified that, as far as it  
 15 knew, the offending corrections officers were GEO employees. *Id.* at 159:11-16. La Resistencia  
 16 similarly testified that a GEO guard, not any ICE employee, retaliated against the same detainee.  
 17 Fairchild Decl. Ex. H at 176:15-177:25. As described above, Mora-Villalpando's recently filed  
 18 declaration also contains additional allegations against GEO, all of which should be excluded from  
 19 trial. *See* Dkt. 164 ¶¶ 6, 7, 9, 14, 15.

20 **EOIR.** Defendants also anticipate that Plaintiffs will testify that some individuals' bond  
 21 determinations were retaliation. Bond decisions are often made by immigration judges employed  
 22 by EOIR, an agency within the U.S. Department of Justice. To the extent Plaintiffs cannot show  
 23 the bond decisions they challenge were made by ICE, they should be excluded. For example, in  
 24 discussing the alleged targeting of Claudia Rueda, the Coalition of Anti-Racist Whites testified

1 that an immigration judge failed to grant her release on bond. Fairchild Decl. Ex. G at 156:8-157:2.  
2 Regarding Jose Guadalupe Montelongo Morales, La Resistencia testified that his bond was set  
3 high in retaliation for a lawsuit he filed against an unknown entity. *See* Fairchild Decl. Ex. H at  
4 164:7-166:19. The organization did not know whether ICE or an immigration judge set the bond.  
5 *Id.* at 166:20-167:8. If it was an immigration judge, it should be excluded.

6 **CBP.** Finally, Defendants anticipate that Plaintiffs will try to introduce alleged conduct by  
7 CBP officials, though CBP is not a party. Although Plaintiffs named the Secretary of Homeland  
8 Security, CBP is not mentioned in the operative complaint. *See* Dkt. 13.

9 Defendants anticipate that Plaintiffs will provide testimony and evidence regarding alleged  
10 retaliation against Delmer Joel Ramirez Palma, Kaji Dousa, and Claudia Rueda. However, La  
11 Resistencia testified that CBP, not ICE, retaliated against Ramirez Palma for filing a lawsuit  
12 against a private construction company and private developers. Fairchild Decl. Ex. H at 159:12-  
13 161:12. The organization affirmed that the specific retaliatory action they allege is his arrest by  
14 CBP. *Id.* at 162:6-10. And Plaintiffs' summary-judgment briefing relied on Dousa's case regarding  
15 alleged retaliation by CBP officials, not ICE officials. Dkt. 174 at 17 (citing *Dousa v. U.S. Dep't*  
16 *of Homeland Sec.*, No. 19-CV-1255, 2023 WL 2586301 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 21, 2023) (addressing  
17 alleged retaliation by CBP only)). As to Rueda, although Anti-Racist Whites testified that her  
18 arrest was the retaliation she suffered, La Resistencia testified that it was CBP, not ICE, who  
19 arrested her. Fairchild Decl. Ex. I at 156:8-9, 157:15-18; Fairchild Decl. Ex. H at 172:17-173:12.  
20 She was then denied bond, though there is confusion between the organizations as to whether ICE  
21 or an immigration judge issued that denial. If it was an immigration judge, the matter should be  
22 excluded from trial.

23 If Plaintiffs wanted to bring claims against GEO, EOIR, or CBP, they needed to seek leave  
24 to amend their complaint and add them as parties to the litigation. These entities would each have

a right to present their own witnesses and evidence and, in the case of GEO, be represented by their own private counsel. Plaintiffs should not be allowed to backdoor their grievances with GEO, EOIR, or CBP in this lawsuit against ICE.

**Certificate of Conference**

Defense counsel certifies that they met and conferred with Plaintiffs' counsel before filing these motions *in limine*. LCR 7(d)(4). The parties were unable to agree as to the motions *in limine* raised above.

Dated December 18, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

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*Attorneys for Defendants*

I certify that this memorandum contains 3,931 words, in compliance with the Local Rules.